

# THE DAILY EMPIRE.

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## A Declaration of Congressional Outrages.

The Hartford Times thus sums up the iniquities of Congress, in contrast with the Declaration of Rights promulgated by our fathers against imperial wrongs inflicted upon a Colonial people:

"The conspirators of the party of Congress are guilty of acts sufficient to consign them to lasting ignominy and reproach. What a series of usurpations, tyrannies, persecutions, wrongs and oppressions on the Southern States are they guilty of!"

In the words of the Declaration of Independence, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce the States and people under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such usurpation, and reject such false representatives. The history of the Thirty-Ninth Congress is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, tending to subvert the Government, destroy the Union, and the establishment of tyranny over the States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

Congress has, in violation of the Constitution, excluded ten States from all participation in the Government by which they are governed.

Congress has taxed the people of ten States, while denying them all representation.

Congress has enacted laws, condemning, proscribing and disfranchising a large portion of the white inhabitants without trial or conviction.

Congress has by arbitrary enactments declared that the late slaves and negroes shall be voters in those States, in total disregard of the Constitution of those States.

Congress has deprived the people of those States of the Government of their own election, and placed military Generals over them.

Congress has decreed the destruction of the governments of those States, under which the inhabitants were born and have lived, and has substituted Martial Law.

Congress has deprived the people of those States of the inherent right of self-government and required them to submit to the mandates of imperial masters from Massachusetts, and other States, alien to them, in feelings and principles.

Congress has erected a multitude of offices, and sent swarms of Bureau officers and tax-gatherers among them, to harass their people, belie their character, and eat out their substance.

Congress has affected to render the military independent of the civil power.

Congress has combined to subject those people to enactments foreign to their constitutions, and unacknowledged by their laws.

Congress has quartered large bodies of troops among them.

Congress has imposed taxes upon them without their consent.

Congress has deprived them, in many cases, of the trial by jury, and enacted express laws to oppress them.

Congress has abolished our system of free government, which guarantees the voluntary formation of constitutions by the people themselves, and has established over those States arbitrary governments, so as to render them at once examples and fit instruments for a Radical party majority of that body to introduce the same absolute rule over all these States.

Congress has taken away their Constitutions, abolished their laws, and altered fundamentally the powers of their governments.

Congress has suspended their Legislatures and declared itself invested with power to legislate and to dictate to them in regard to their laws.

Congress is now entertaining a proposition to confiscate their property; and it is adopting measures which tend to excite negro hostility against the white inhabitants.

In every stage of these oppressions the Southern people have besought Congress to respect their rights, and have appealed to their fellow countrymen in the Northern States to prevent this tyranny and injustice.

A Congress, whose usurpations and power are thus marked by every act which may define tyrants, is unworthy of the confidence of a free people; and whenever one of their number comes before his constituents for re-election, they should not only refuse him their support, but visit him with their severest condemnation.

## An Abolition Discovery.

The "swamp angel" up town has made a most wonderful discovery, and in an article this morning in favor of giving the right of suffrage to his black brother, thus gives it to the world: "It intimately concerns the people—who, at last, are the Government." This will be startling news to the admirers of Mr. Lincoln, who used to claim, and swear, that the "late lamented" was the Government, as it will be also to those who, more lately, set up the "claim, and made it the test of 'loyalty,' that the Rump Congress was the Government. "We are making history," said the "swamp martyr," upon one occasion, and W. D. B. has been playing his part as one of the historians. Their making of history, however, has been a good deal after the fashion the fellow kept hotel in Indiana. Every page of their history is "proof of their inability as statesmen, and a most damning record of their own infamy."

But this discovery that the people are the Government, while it may be new to the Journal, was long since known to the Democracy, who run the governmental machine with that kind of motive power most successfully for near three-fourths of a century.

Edward McPherson, clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, is collecting the material for, and has indeed commenced to write the life of Thaddeus Stevens.—Exchange.

Our biographical literature is vile enough already, in its lies; let us not hand down to posterity a library that which would be the very climax of infamy.

## Our Taxation Nightmare—Radical Proficiency.

Says a Republican contemporary: "It is not to be expected that immediately after the close of the war we should witness a return to the ordinary scale of expenditures; yet it is not to be expected, with a strict regard for public retrenchment, the expenditures, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt, should have been more than six times the amount of those for the year 1860. Such, however, is the fact, as will appear from the following comparison of the actual payments for 1860 and 1866:

	1860	1866	Per cent.
Civil service	\$6,145,855	\$11,375,000	186.4
Foreign interest	1,103,307	1,328,500	120.4
Miscellaneous	97,000	97,400	100.4
Department of Interior	2,353,500	18,750,115	800.8
Navy Department	11,000,000	18,440,719	167.6
Total	\$20,548,472	\$298,681,195	1453.8

It surely can not be deemed unreasonable to expect that for the current fiscal year, we should have something like an approximation to the scale of expenditures which obtained before the war; excepting in those items of expense which must be regarded as inevitable results of war. Yet we find the report of the Secretary of the Treasury gives for the six heads of expenditure above enumerated, an aggregate of \$216,569,308 as the estimated disbursements for 1867, or \$136,710,926 more than in 1860. It is true that of this amount \$44,000,000 is apportioned for the payment of bounties; but it is also true that it is through appropriations of this very character, based upon no actual claim on the Government, and really in the nature of a political gratuity, that the public expenditures are being so enormously increased.

These are rather troublesome facts and figures for a party which claims to represent all the decency, all the intelligence and all the morality of the country to overcome. We ask the farmers, the mechanics, the working men, in fact all classes of citizens—the people generally—to consider the enormous levy and drain which the party in power is making upon the industry and resources of the nation. Why should the outlays of the government have been six times more during the year 1866 than they were in 1860, with the probability that nearly that ratio will continue during the present fiscal year? These enormous expenditures are the result of extravagance and corruption, and they arise in a great measure from the overwhelming sway which the ruling faction has exercised.

## A Providential Escape.

Looking back a little in our checkered history, the Chicago Times brings up to recollection, that when CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS was on the eve of his departure to the court of St. James, in the spring of 1861, he received from Secretary Seward certain instructions for the regulation of his conduct as minister there. The instructions were read to president LINCOLN, and were approved by him before their transmission to Mr. ADAMS. We append those of their declaratory of the status of the seceded States: "You will all the while remember that those States are now, as they always heretofore have been, and notwithstanding their temporary self-declaration, they must always continue to be equal and honored members of this Federal Union."

It is not easy to judge how wide a departure from the doctrine here laid down he might have made had he lived and continued in office as President. It is not probable that he would have continued in office as President had he lived, unless he swallowed his instructions to Mr. Adams. He would have been impeached. The clerical and post-house and vindictive and fanatical long-haired radical demagogues who returned thanks to God for Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and for the elevation of Mr. Johnson to the Presidency, would have made short work with him, had he proved disobedient to "pressure."

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## STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

### THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

JANUARY 30th, A. D. 1867.

#### RESOLUTIONS.

1. Resolved, That the Democracy of Ohio steadfastly adhere to the principles of the party as declared by its leaders, and approved by experience; that in accordance with these principles we declare that the Federal Government is a government of limited powers, and that it possesses no powers, but such as are expressly, or by necessary implication, delegated to it in the Federal Constitution; that all other powers are reserved to the States or to the people; that a strict construction of the Constitution is indispensable to the preservation of the reserved rights of the States and the people; that all grants of power to Government, whether State or Federal, should be strictly construed, because all such grants abridge the natural rights of men; that the preservation of the equality and rights of the States and the rights of the people is necessary to the preservation of the Union; that the Federal Government is authorized to legislate for or administer the local concerns of the States; that it would be monstrous that the local affairs of Ohio should be regulated by a Federal Congress in which she has but two Senators, and the New England States, which have a larger population, have twelve; that the tendency of the Federal Government is to usurp the reserved rights of the States and of the people; and that, therefore, a centralization of power in its hands is an ever pending danger. That such an abdication of power, would, while it lasted, be destructive of the liberty and interests of the people, and would end either in despotism or a destruction of the Union; that a National debt, besides impoverishing the people, fosters an undue increase of the powers of the Federal Government, and that the Federal Government has a right to effect, by the use of the money and army, for the enforcement of the law, and the preservation of the equality and rights of the Constitution; that the collection and disbursement of enormous revenues by the Federal Government have the same tendency, besides corrupting the Government, and that, therefore, economy is essential not only to the prosperity, but also to the liberties of the people; that inequal taxation is a plain violation of justice, of which no Government can safely be guilty; that the Federal Government has a right to determine the qualifications of electors, and all attempts to impair this right, either by Congressional legislation or Constitutional amendment, are unwarranted and despotism; that the tendency of power is to steal from the many to the few, and that, therefore, the Federal Government has a right to determine the qualifications of electors, and all attempts to impair this right, either by Congressional legislation or Constitutional amendment, are unwarranted and despotism; that the tendency of power is to steal from the many to the few, and that, therefore, the Federal Government has a right to determine the qualifications of electors, and all attempts to impair this right, either by Congressional legislation or Constitutional amendment, are unwarranted and despotism; that the tendency of power is to steal from the many to the few, and that, therefore, the Federal Government has a right to determine the qualifications of electors, and all attempts to impair this right, either by Congressional legislation or Constitutional amendment, are unwarranted and despotism; that the tendency of power is to steal from the many to the few, and that, therefore, the Federal Government has a right to determine the qualifications of electors, and all attempts to impair this right, either by Congressional legislation or Constitutional amendment, are unwarranted and despotism; 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